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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MONEY went us, otherwise than by registered letter,

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only on receipt of the subscription price, ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, Fig.-Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corvections or changes they desire made in name or ad-

CORRESPONDENCE. - Correspondence is solicited from every section in repart to Grand Army, Penmatters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no apecial date.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

Washington, D. C. ENTERED AT THE WAININGTON POST OFFICE AS ESDOND CLASS MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 3, 1888.

A GREAT STORY COMING.

We take pleasure in announcing that we in the famous battle of Pea Ridge with \$12. the defeat of the celebrated Ben McCulloch, The only plausible explanation is that

The Colonel was wounded in Missouri, where he saw double service as a soldier and war correspondent for the New York Herald. In speaking of him, Appleton's Cyclopedia

His letters from the seat of war were republished under the Litle of "Campfire and Cottonfield" around the world as a newspaper correspondent, In Siberia, where he accompanied an expedition that was sent out by an American company to puild a telegraph line, he traveled 3,600 in sledges and I,400 miles in wagons. The narrative of his land through Asia" (Hartford, 1870). He went to Ireland in 1875, and teleprophed the score of the of a device of his invention, indicating, by the use Morse signals, the spot in which each ball struck topographical telegraphy, which he sold to the to believe are really his. United States Government for the transmission of weather-maps. In May, 1877, he set out on a second voyage around the world, arriving at Paris in | in Col. Matson." time to serve as a member of the International Jury at the Paris Universal Exposition of 1878. Bethor of "Underground Life" (Hartford, 1873); "Backsheesh" (1875); "The Boy Travelers in a similar volume on "Siam and Java," for which the King of Siam conferred on him the Order of (1880); "The Young Nimrods in North America, "The Boy Travelers in Ceylon and India," and Nimrods in Europe, Asia and Africa," "The Boy Travelers in Egypt and the Holy Land," and "Pocket-Guide Around the World" (1882); "The | Service Pension Bill and put it through. Boy Travelers in Africa" (1883); "The Voyage of the Vivian to the North Pole and Beyond" (1884) "Lives of Blaine and Logan" (Hartford, 1884); "Moreo Polo for Boys and Girls" and "The Boy Travelers in South America" (New York, 1885); "Robert Fulton and Steam Navigation" (1895); "Life of Henry Ward Beecher" (Hartford, 1887); "Becisive Battles since Waterloo" (New York,

We are about to begin the publication of the story, which will run many weeks.

Travelers on the Congo " (1887).

1887); Dog Stories and Dog Lore," and "The Boy

Subscribers should send in their names at once, so as not to miss its thrilling opening chapters. It is worth alone many times the price of the paper for a year.

THE G.A.R. has persistently demanded that no man who served his country faithfully shall be humiliated by consignment to administer it in broken doses.

SOME NINE-BONTHS MEN.

H., the 26th Conn., and other nine-months | it, and what shall be done with it after it is fortitude of veterans. They left a frightful were of such good material that the General selected them to lead a grand storming column. Yet, under the mangling amendments preposed by Col. Matson, the men of the ardnous marching, and laboring under a hot sun in that malarious region, would receive a paltry \$2.70 per month. If they have succumbed to the disease then implanted in their systems their widows will get a similar beggar's allowance.

There men served a much longer time, did more hard fighting and suffered much more severely from climatic and other adverse influences than did the average Mexican volunteer, for whom Col. Matson secured \$8 a month last year.

Why is it worth \$8 a month to a man to have been a few weeks in camp during the Mexican war, and only \$2.70 to have been disabled by nine months of hard service in the missma-smitten lowlands of Louisiana?

Moral: Pass the G.A.R. Disability Bill, and then THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Pension

Write at once to your Member of Congress posed to the whole of it. demending at tole upon general pension bills before taking the vote on the Mills bill to empty the Treating.

WE STILL HAVE FAITH. We still have faith in Col. Matson.

In spite of the waste of five precious months we still believe that he will do something to secure the passage of the Disability Bill substantially as it came from the Sen-When he comes to consider the matter he

cannot help seeing that the mangling amendments are in no way right, just or acceptable to the veterans.

What is still more significant is that they go directly in the face of all his previous record, so as to make it seem impossible that they were his deliberate act.

For several years he was a strenuous advocate of the bill to give every man-rich or poor, sick or well-who served 60 days during the Mexican war \$8 a month, and last year he succeeded in securing the passage of the law.

He certainly cannot seriously intend giving the broken-down Union veteran, who served three months, 90 cents, when for two sion, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household | months of service the Mexican gets nearly nine times as much.

It is difficult to believe that he proposes to put off the widow of a Union vetermees guarantee their publication at any an with 90 cents, or thereabouts, a month, while the widows of Gens. Pickett, Pillow, Bragg, and other rebels who served in Mexico were by his act put on the roll at \$8

> Indeed, only last year he was earnestly pressing a bill to give disabled and dependent Union veterans \$12 a month and their widows the same.

We can think of nothing that can have been presented to his mind in the meanwhile, to make the Union soldiers appear have secured a magnificent serial story from less deserving than he thought them last the pen of the most popular living writer | year. He insisted with great eloquence and for young folks. Upon Col. Knox's shoul- force in Committee-room and on the floor of ders has fallen the mantle of the late Capt. | the House in February and March, 1887, Mayne Reid. The Colonel was a gallant | that the disabled veteran and the veteran's soldier, and in his latest story, written ex- | widow were entitled to \$12 a month. It is clusively for THE NATIONAL TEIBUNE, he | impossible that the merits of the saviors of carries two young heroes over ground he the Union should have diminished so much fought upon himself a quarter of a cen- inside of a year, as to convince him that 90 tury ago. The narrative reaches its climax | cents a month is nearer their deserts than

who fell there, and its horrible butchery of the amendments were the work of some wily the Union wounded by the Indians in the enemy of the honorable Chairman, and that the Chairman himself having his mind absorbed by the condition of his Gubernatorial fences, adopted them without consider-

ing them enough to comprehend them. Since then he has unquestionably received much valuable information concerning them. His visit to Indiana has brought (New York, 1855). In 1855 he went on a journey him in contact with comrades who have not been slow to express their opinions.

Besides this, he has seen THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Pension Bill; numerous comrades journey was republished under the title of "Over- have called his attention to it, and, thinking as he does, he cannot help recognizing its International rifle-match at Dollymount by means | immense superiority to the amendments which bear his name, but which do him such the target. This he developed into a system of great discredit, and which we are reductant

We say as we began: "We still have faith

We believe that he will yet realize that sides the works already mentioned, he is the au- infinitely the best course is to put the Disability Bill through the House at once in China and Japan" (New York, 1879); followed by substantially the form in which it was recommended by the Posts and the National the White Elephant (1883); "How to Travel" | Encampment of the G.A.R., abandoning his amendments altogether. Instead of these "Pocket-Guide for Europe" (1881); "The Young | let him, as soon as the Disability Bill is passed, take up THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

He will have time enough to do this before Congress adjourns if he move at once, and does all that he knows well how to do to secure the prompt consideration of the measure. But he must move promptly.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The rules of the House of Representatives, and the peculiar political conditions which now exist, put all pension legislation under the entire control of the Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions-Col. C. C. Metson, of Indiana.

This control is absolute—is despotic even, if he chooses to make it so. Every pension the poorhouse. The Matson bill wants to bill introduced into the House of Repremake a compromise on the humiliation, and sentatives is referred directly to his committee, and unless he chooses to do otherwise, it may sleep there until Time, or at least The admirably-written history of the siege | Congress, shall be no more. He must decide of Pert Hudson, which we publish this week, when it shall be reported to the House, if pays a well deserved tribute to the 15th N. ever; what sort of a report must accompany regiments which fought through that bloody reported. If it is merely placed on the and receiving his pension under any other general and animous campaign with the courage and calendar it is not necessarily in much better condition that when sleeping in the comproportion of their number lying dead and mittee room. Its turn for consideration mangled in front of the rebel works. They may never come, or if it come, it may be the United States, who served during the period postponed indefinitely by somebody else

crowding in another bill upon its time. If the Chairman really desires the considation and passage of a bill, he moves that these regiments who were broken down by its consideration be made the regular order for a certain day, and makes a struggle to secure this. When it is secured he arrays his forces for the day of debate, and brings the strongest men and the strongest arguments to bear upon the House to influence

> If he does not want the bill to pass he does none of these things, and this neglect is fatal, for no one else can do what is made his special duty to do.

> Another form of the despotic power given him is the right to call up a bill in which he has a special interest, under a suspension of the rules, and insist upon its passage without debate or amendment. This compels the other Members who may be in favor of some features of the bill, but opposed to others, to either vote for it in the particular form in which he has reported it to the House, or else go upon record as op-

Col. Matson has, therefore, had the power at any time since the opening of Congress to report the G.A.R. Pension Bill to the House, | Sec. 8, That so much as may be necessary to pay

secure its passage, either with or without amendment, by proper use of the authority given him. There are enough declared friends of the veterans in the House to pass that and THE NATIONAL TEIBUNE Service Pension Bill at any time that he shall gain the opportunity for them to vote upon them. He is therefore directly responsible for the failure of the House to pass any general pension legislation thus far, and no one else than he can be held accountable for any further delay.

If, on the other hand, he shall, even at this late day, use his great power to secare the prompt passage of the Disability Bill in the shape that it came from the hands of the G.A.R. National Pension Committee and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Service Pension Bill, he will have, as he will deserve, the entire credit for his great service to the

We insist upon an early day being set for the consideration of these bills, with a full vote and an honest count.

ADAMANTINE LIMITATIONS.

There are certain elementary facts which Col. Matson strangely ignored while mangling the Disability Pension Bill.

The first of these is that no man could do more than die for his country. And he could die but once.

If he died six months after his enlistment he gave "the last full measure of devotion" just as utterly and completely as if his decease was postponed three or four years.

The same proposition applies with equal force to his physical breakdown. If he broke down-he broke down, no more, no less. He had done all he could-he had reached the last limit of his bodily powers. Whether this end came three months after enlistment, or six months, or 12 or 36 months is a minor consideration. The main one is that he did all he could-gave all he had.

In like manner his wife, who gave him to the country, gave all that she had. She gave the lover and husband of her youth, the father of her children-the support of herself and children. The greatness of her | the Treasury. gift-the extent of her loss is wholly independent of whether he managed to survive three months of service or three years.

It is inconceivably cruel and unjust to try to measure and estimate these losses and deservings by a yard-stick divided into minor

The least that the Nation can, in honor and decency, give the men and women who gave it so much is \$8 a month during their

To have it higgling and chaffering-as Col. Maison's mangling amendments proposeoffering this bereaved widow 90 cents a month in lieu of a lost husband, and that veteran \$1.80 in return for health wrecked in the swamps of the Mississippi or Chickahominy, is disgraceful parsimony and in-

Write at once to your Member of Congress demanding a vote upon general pension bills before taking the vote on the Mills bill to empty

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE SERVICE PEN-SION BILL.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Service Pension Bill represents the nearest approach to justice for the survivors of the war of any measure yet suggested. It asks for much less, it is true, than they deserve; but it asks for more for many more men and women than any other general service pension bill, and it adjusts the Nation's payment much nearer the deserts of the individual. Here

A Bill to equalize pensions, to facilitate prompt settlement thereof, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representalives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension-roll, upon application therefor, the names of the surviving honorably-discharged officers and enlisted men of the military and naval services of the United States who actually served days, or more, subsequent to the 4th day of

March, 1861, and prior to the 21st day of December. Sec. 2. That pensions under section 1 of this ac shall be at the rate per month of one cent for each after the passage of this act, for and during the natural lives of the persons entitled thereto: Pro vided, however, That in each and every case where the service so rendered was less than 800 days, the pension shall be at the rate herein established for a service of 800 days, to wit, \$8.

Sec. 3. That all invalid pensioners who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Pension Office, or before Congress, may, by application to the Commissione of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any pensioner thereunder from prosecuting his claim That no person shall receive more than one pen sion for the same period,

or enlisted man of the military or naval service of hereafter die, leaving a widow, such widow shall be placed upon the pension-roll upon her application at the rate of \$12 per month; Provided, That said widow was married to the deceased officer, o enlisted man, prior to the passage of this act. And provided further, That all pensions granted to widows under this act shall take effect from the date of death of the husbands of such widows respectively, but not dating from any date prior to the passage of this act.

Sec. 5. That rank in the service of any officer or nlisted man shall not be considered in applications

Sec. 6. That Section 4716 of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed so far as the same relates to this act or to pensions under this act: Provided, That this act shall not apply to those persons under the political disabilities imposed by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and discretion, be deemed necessary, additional to those now employed in the Pension Bureau, to adjudicate within two years from the date of the passage thereof. And be it further enacted. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and lirected to employ 500 additional clerks, or such force as may be necessary, in the office of the Adjutant-General, United States Army, to dispose of the increased work consequent upon the passage of this act. And be it further enacted, That the several United States Pension Agents be authorized to increase their clerical force, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to an extent necessary to promptly dispose of the increased work consequent upon the passage of this act, not to exseed 12 at each agency, and whose salaries shall be months' incubation by the Invalid Pension

to secure a day for its consideration, and to the pensions provided for in this act, and to pay for the increased clerical force in the offices of the Commissioner of Pensions, the Adjutant-General, and the United States Pension Agents hereinbefore authorized to be employed, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 9. That any agent, attorney, or other person astrumental in prosecuting any claim under this act who shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, demand, receive, or retain, for his services or instromentality in presenting and prosecuting such claim, a greater sum than \$10 (payable only upon the order of Commissioner of Pensions, by the Pension Agent making payment of the pension allowed), or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or claimant the whole or any part of the pension or claim allowed and due such pensioner or claimant, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for every such offense, be fined not exceeding \$500. or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court. Prorided. That no fee whatevershall be allowed to any person whomsoever in any case where an invalid pensioner is granted an increase under the provisons of this act. Sec. 10. That all laws or parts of laws which con-

flict with the provisions of this act shall be, and the same are, hereby repealed. It will be seen that the main features of

1. Every man who served in the army for three months or more is to be put on the pension roll at the rate of one cent per month for every day that he served during

2. No pension is to be less than \$8 a month. 3. Every widow of a soldier is to be placed on the roll at \$12 a month.

4. The clerical forces in the Pension Bureau, the Adjutant-General's Office and the Pension Agencies are to be increased to the extent necessary to allow all the pensions granted under this bill inside of two years from the date of its passage.

We feel that it is unnecessary to offer arguments in favor of the bill. It commends itself on sight to every comrade.

The thing to do now is for every comrade to urge his Senators and Representatives to favor the passage of the bill, and to appeal to every political convention of his party to indorse and recommend it.

In this way its speedy success can be as-

Write at once to your Member of Congress demanding a vote upon general pension bills before taking the vote on the Mills bill to empty

A LITTLE COMPARISON.

The Mexican war began with a small engagement at Palo Alto, which was much trumpeted over at the time. The Americans had a force of 2,300 and the Mexicans 6,000. After five hours of cannonading and musketry the Americans retreated. Our loss was four killed and 40 wounded.

There was no more fighting until September, when Monterey was taken, and the next February the battle of Buena Vista was fought, which practically ended the work of the volunteers under Zachary Tay-

Scott began his operations by the attack | the Treasury. on Vera Cruz, March 9, 1847, and he occupied the City of Mexico Sept. 14 of the same year, making an active campaign of about seven months.

In all there were about 75,000 volunteers, enlisted for one year. But comparatively few of these ever saw a battle. The greatest number of volunteers that Taylor-who had most of them-had with him at any one time was 6,000.

In all there were only 23 skirmishes and battles, and the total loss of the volunteers was but 513 killed, 100 mortally wounded and 1,300 wounded. That is, less than one in 125 were killed or mortally wounded, and only one in 65 wounded.

Contrast this with the mortality in the war for the Union, where about one in every 50 whose names appear on the roll were killed in battle; one in every 12 died of disease, and one in every 10 was wounded in be the guest of their mother and the excellent Dr.

In many instances not a man was killed in the whole of a State's quota in the Mexican war. Alabama, Florida, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, Virginia and Wisconsin, sent in all nearly 10,000 men, of whom not one was killed or wounded. Texas had 8,018 in her quota, of whom but 46 were killed and 29 woundedday's service rendered; and payable only from and about as many as an ordinary regiment would lose during the late war in a single skirmish. Louisiana had 7,947, of whom but 15 were killed and eight wounded. Georgia had six killed and eight wounded in her quota of 2,132.

The average service of the Mexican volunteer was much less than six months. Comparatively few served out their enlistment of one year, while thousands of men never left camp. Of those who served out their or special act at his election at any time: Provided, enlistment of one year but 844 re-enlisted for a longer term, which is as much of a con-Sec. 4. That if any honorably-discharged officer trast to the veteranizing of 1864 as the 23 are with the 2,260 engagements in the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

Yet Col. Matson was very firm and aggressive in his opinion that any man who served in the Mexican war was entitled to a life-pension of \$8 a month, with a similar allowance to his widow. He would now put off the Union veteran with 90 cents or thereabouts a month, with a like starvation

allowance for his widow. We agreed with Col. Matson when the Mexican Pension Bill was pending, that was simple justice to give the men who acquired for us that immense domain \$8 he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ | month, and we warmly supported the bill 1,000 clerks, or such additional force as may, in his | We now disagree with him because he rates the very much greater deservings of the all claims arising under the provisions of this act | Union soldier and his widow at so much less than those of the Mexican volunteer.

demanding a vote upon general pension bills

THE wonderful labor of the mountain, give to comment by the correspondents on which resulted in bringing forth a "ridiculous mouse," has been paralleled by the five opinion to the newspapers of the country. l eran three cents a day!

THE BOND PURCHASES.

The Secretary of the Treasury is complacently calling attention to the good results of a policy which THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE urged upon him months ago. He informs | the only daughter of the late banker Coolthe public that since April 17 he has bought \$2,490,000 of 41 per cent. bonds, which will Douglas Monument furnished Chicago a save the country \$205,312.50 in interest, and \$1,285,650 of 4 per cents, which will save \$660,672.25 in interest, making a total purchase of \$3,775,650, and saving in interest of \$864,984.75. In making this estimate the hair. Secretary has computed the interest for the entire periods the bonds will run, and deducted therefrom the premium he has paid.

The Secretary is commencing quite early to seek applause for his financiering. Perhaps this comes from a painful consciousness of long-neglected duty, which hurries him to announce that he is now really doing what he should have done long ago.

A purchase of \$3,775,650 of bonds and a saving of \$864,989 in interest is a fair beginning, but it is only a beginning. There are \$230,544,600 of 41 per cents.-annual interest \$10,374,507-which are due in but little over three years, and the most of which he can get on very reasonable terms. THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE has urged him to devote the surplus to wiping these out, relieving the country of that much debt, saving an immense amount of interest, and returning hundreds of idle millions to active circulation. He cannot pursue this policy too energetically. The country will welcome a great amount of energy in this direction to make up for lost time. He can use up the \$150,000,000 of surplus now on hand in this way to the best advantage.

Some will urge that it will not do to push the purchase of bonds too sharply, or they will be "cornered" and the price raised, There is not much in this fear. The \$230,-544,000 of 41 per cents. are due Sept. 1, 1891. The United States can take them up then without any objection on the part of the holders. The interest that will be paid from now until then will be just 15 per cent. Of course the holders will make some concessions for the sake of having their money two or three years in advance, and it will be much better for the Secretary to pay them half their entire interest-71 per cent, premium-or even 8, 9 or 10 per cent .now than to keep the money lying idle in the Treasury and pay 15 when they are due. So far he has been able to get the bonds for a shade under 7 per cent. premium, which makes it an advantageous transaction for the Government, and an excellent one for the

Write at once to your Member of Congress demanding a vote upon general pension bills before taking the vote on the Mills bill to empty

COMMISSIONER BLACK.

In some interesting reminiscences of President Lincoln, Col. Ward H. Lamon speaks especially about the great, sympathetic heart of the Martyr President, and how it derstanding. was wrung by the horrors of war. He suffered particularly in the death upon the field of battle of so many of his personal friends among the Indiana and Illinois troops. Col. Lamon, continuing, says, with reference to two brothers, one of whom is now the honored Commissioner of Pen-

The Black boys were notable among the multitude of eager youths who rushed to the field at the first call to arms. Their mother, the widow of a learned Presbyterian minister, had married Dr. Fithian, of Danville, Ill., and the relations between Dr. Fithian and his stepsons were of the tenderest paternal nature. His pride in them and his devotion to them was the theme of the country side. Mr. Lincoln knew them well. In his frequent visits to Danville on the circuit he seldom failed to Fithian. They were studious and industrious boys, earning with their own hands at least a part of the money required for their education. When Sumter was fired upon they were at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., and immediately enlisted as privates in the Crawfordsville Guards. Their the rebellion. career in the field needs no recital here. Mr. Lincoln watched it with intense interest. At the battle of Pea Ridge, having reached high rank, each promotion for some special act of gallantry, they both fell desperately wounded within five minutes and 30 yards of each other. Dr. Fithian hastened to them with a father's solicitude and nursed them back to life through fearful vicissitudes. They had scarcely returned to the army when the elder, John Charles Black, again feil terribly mangled at | War Department discovers that the last Prairie Grove. He was hopelessly shattered, and is probably the worst-wounded survivor of the front until the last gun was fired. I shall never forget the scene when I took to Mr. Lincoln a letcondition of the Black boys and expressing his fear that they could not live. Mr. Lincoln read it these dear brave boys killed in this cursed war. My God, my God! R is too bad! They worked hard to earn money enough to educate themselves. And this is the end. I loved them as if they were my own. Their lives were worth more than the lives of all the rebels in America." With much more, passionate and tearful, to the same purpose. I took his directions about my reply to Dr. Fithian, and left him in one of the suddest moods I ever | Michigan. He went into the army at the battles and skirmishes of the Mexican war saw him in. He was feeling that unreasonable these gallant men of which I have spoken above. THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

The President has at last put an end to the conjectures of the political gossips upon the appointment of a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by nominating-Mr. Melville W. Fuller, of Chicago, for the position. The irony of fate decreed that Minister Phelps and Senator Gray, two candidates for the place, should be sitting on a sofa in the rear of the Senate Chamber at the time the message came from the White House, and they got the news at once. There were a great many inquiries as to who was Fuller. He had been scarcely so much as mentioned as a possibility. It was soon learned that, if not a great lawyer, he was at least "a good fellow," with a rich wife, and would be an important social acquisition to West End Write at once to your Member of Congress | Washington. Although this may not appear very important, yet one familiar with before taking the vote on the Mills bill to empty life at the Capital will recognize the weight of the consideration, and the color it will

Mr. Fuller's Democracy is described as paid out of the moneys to be appropriated by this Committee of a bill to give a crippled vet- being of the "silk-stocking" species. He is said to be a fair lawyer, although the exact | March 3, 1883, 2; Order of April 3, 1884, 2; | Lambert, Surgeon, 6th Iowa, aged 52 years,

measure of the greatness of his legal at- Act of March 3, 1885, 0; Order Oct. 7, 1885,

tainments is not very clearly enunciated. He is a native of Maine, 55 years old, and | Act Aug. 4, 1886, 6; Mexican war, 331; total a graduate of Bowdoin College. He married 2,194. Reissue same date, 0. baugh, whose suicide at the foot of the sensation some years ago. Physically, Mr. Fuller is picturesque. He is about the size

Altogether, while not a great man at all, he will, no doubt, be acceptable to the Senate, and be confirmed without more delay it will not be lost sight of, but every means than is consonant with dignity.

EXTRA COPIES.

Any subscriber who may get an extra copy of this week's NATIONAL TRIBUNE will understand that it is sent him to give to some acquaintance who is not a subscriber

to the paper, but who should be. He will confer a favor upon us, and diworth very much more to him than the and clung to her hand like children. small sum required to pay for it for one

Let all do whatever lies in their power to build up the circulation of the paper, for that is the surest way of aiding the cause of the veterans' rights.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF CHAMPION

Comrades, remember that the 16th inst. is the 25th anniversary of the great victory of Champion Hills, the turning point of the Vicksburg campaign, and possibly of the whole war. The victory won that day decided the success of Grant's great movement to the rear of Vicksburg, decided that the Mississippi should be opened, the Confederacy cut in two, and that the National arms should triumph. Defeat there would probably have been fatal to the cause of the Union.

The man who was most instrumental in winning that great victory was Gen. John A. Logan, our deceased comrade. The best way in which to celebrate the quarter-centennial of that momentous triumph, is by making it a "Logan Day," upon which shall be held Post and public meetings to collect funds for a monument to the great Volunteer. Comrades, do this with zeal and un-

1	The receipts of the Logan Mo	nument
	Fund for the past week were:	
	Louis McL. Hamilton Post, 92, Grafton, Duk W. W. Brown, Monticello, III. Jas. R. Fulton Post, 257, Garden City, Kan David Siegie, Oakford, III. Seneca Post, 175, Seneca, Mo. Reno Post, 29, Rose-borg, Ore. C. H. Blackburn, Cincinnati, O. A. A. Shaver, Clare, Mich. Mrs. R. Shaver, Miss E. Shaver, C. Van Bront, Sam'l Gray, Antietam Post, 53, Petaluma, Cal	\$10 60 50 2 80 1 00 5 00 3 10 1 00 25 25 25 25 5 00
	Developely askeropleday 2	29 65
	Previously acknowledged	dimon on

EXTENSION OF THE TIME.

In our first draft of THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE PENSION BILL we made the limits from March 4, 1861, to May 4, 1865. This would cover the period of actual fighting during

But we have been reminded of the fact that there was a considerable force of volunteers sent to the Rio Grande country after the surrender of all the rebel armies, and held there for some time as an Army of Observation upon Maximilian. Inquiry at the white volunteer organization was not diswar, though he remained in the service and at the banded until Nov. 18, 1867, and the last colored regiment Dec. 20, 1867. We have ter, written by Dr. Fithian to me, describing the | therefore extended the limit in our bill to | Crook wears an old canvas suit, said to be worth the latter date, which will cover the service and broke into tears. "Here now," he cried, "are of every volunteer who enlisted to serve during the war of the rebellion.

This will add to the justice of the provis-

THERE is no finer type of the volunteer soldier than ex-Gov. Russell A. Alger, of outbreak of the war as a subaltern officer, and without friends or influence. By dint of good, zealous, gallant service, attended by much hard fighting and several severe wounds, he rose through all the grades to Brevet Brigadier-General. At the close of the war he was without means, but he had what was of infinitely more value than mere money-business sagacity of the highest order. He saw the opportunities of wealth afforded by the Michigan pine lands, and invested every dollar that he could secure in them. The result has more than justified his most sanguine expectations, for he is now one of the wealthiest men in the Nation. No man in the country does more good with his means than Gen. Alger, for he is constantly employing it in some way that will aid deserving people. Though | Post, No. 359. these charities are unostentationsly bestowed, Cav., died at Argentine, Kan., Feb. 13, of pneu-monia, aged 65 years. He was buried under the their great amount makes it impossible to keep them concealed from public notice. Last year it is estimated he gave away in charity over \$50,000.

Report of certificates issued during week "the Row," who daily supply telegraphic ending April 28, 1888: Original, 1,253; increase, 260; reissue, 159; restoration, 28; duplicate, 13; accrued, 139; arrears, 0; Act of

1; Act of Aug. 4, 1886, 0; Supplemental,

THE BILL INTRODUCED.

Last Monday Capt. J. C. Burrows, of Kalamazoo, Mich., introduced THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Service Pension Bill in the House of Representatives, where it was read the of Mahone, of Virginia, and his head is first and second time, ordered printed in the crowned with a mane-like mass of silvery | Record and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Our friends can rest assured that with so able and zealous a sponsor as Capt. Burrows will be employed to get it considered and passed. There is no better man for this, or for any other good purpose in the House of Representatives than the sonorous-voiced comrade who fitly represents Michigan.

MRS. GEN. LOGAN had a magnificent ovation upon the occasion of her visit to Toledo in connection with the 22d Encampment, rectly benefit his comrades if he will take G.A.R., and fifth annual Convention, W.R.C. the trouble to call his acquaintance's atten- In company with Gen. and Mrs. Alger, of tion to the many merits of the paper and its Michigan, and escorted by a committee from value to all veterans, and try to induce him | the Grand Army, headed by Past Commandto become a subscriber. By subscribing he er-in-Chief Kountz and a committee from will add to the paper's power for good, and the W.R.C., headed by Past National Presistrengthen its pleas for justice to the veter- dent, Mrs. Sherwood, Mrs. Logan visited ans. It is fighting the battles of all veterans, both the Encampment and Convention. and every power possible should be given Afterward she held a reception lasting two its arm. Of the non-subscriber into whose hours at the Boody House, assisted by exhands the paper may come, we ask a careful | President and Mrs. Hayes, and in the evenexamination and a comparison of it with ing was present at the magnificent Campfire other weekly papers. We are sure that he at Memorial Hall. The scene presented will come to the conclusion that it is a most upon her entrance into the business session desirable weekly visitor to himself and of the Encampment was of the most touchfamily; that he will wonder how he could ing character. The applause could not be have done without it so long, and that it is restrained, and the veterans were all in tears

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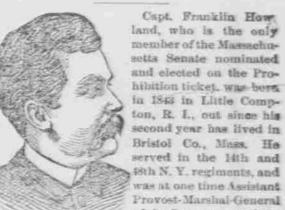
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not miss a number. PERSONAL.



ton, R. L., out since his second year has lived in Bristol Co., Mass. He served in the 14th and 48th N. Y. regiments, and vas at one time Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of the South. He was taken prisoner in battle, and had a severe experience in Libby, Salisbury and New Orieans, Since the war he has been engaged in literary and journalistic

ested in public schools, is an enthusiastic worker in the Methodist Church and in the cause of prohibition and woman's suffrage. The Rev. Dr. Custer, father of the gallant General, still lives at Munroe, Mich., where he is r preacher in the Methodist Church. Although 83 years of age, he is still strong and vigorous, and is found in his pulpit every Sunday, rain or shine He is affectionately called "Father" Custer by the

work, and is now editor of the agricultural depart-

ment of the Bedford Standard. He is also inter-

town residents, who love him for his nobleness of heart and kindly disposition. Comrade W. A. Daniels, of Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., has just reaped a rich reward for an act of kindness done many years ago. In 1864 he was Wagonmaster of a train moving through the Wilderness at the time the battle was going on. The forest was then on fire and many of the wounded whe were helpless were burned to death. Among the wounded was Charles W. Davison, then but 12 years old. Daniels found him lying by the side of he road, and although the orders were imperative against carrying any person on the wagons, he could not resist the impulses of humanity, and placing the boy in the wagon carried him to Fredericksburg, where he was put in hospital. Davison recovered from his wounds, became a rich man, and recently died in Chicago. In his will he left his whole fortune of \$150,000 to the man who

Gen. W. F. Draper, formerly of the Eth Mass., is a strong candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. He has a large

soldier following. Miss Ward, daughter of Gen. Rodway C. Ward, of Brooklyn, is to be married to a nephew of Gen. Von Bulow, of the German army. The young man

is a Lieutenant of Guards. Gen. Crook, the famous Indian fighter, stands six feet in his stockings, and is as straightus an arrow. He has been 36 years in the service, and knows his ousiness thoroughly. When on the warpath Gen. \$1.25. He rides at the head of his column on a

mule, with a rifle across his arm. Col, Robert G. Ingersoll is the unanimous choice for orator of the New York Legislative Committee having charge of Roscoe Conkiling memorial serve

Gen. Franklin Sawyer, who served three years with the 8th Ohio and was brevetted Brigadier for gallantry, being broken in health, bus made upplication for admission to the National Soldiers'

Rev. J. H. Beale, of Washington, Me., will deliver an oration before the Appleton (Me.) G.A.R. Post on Memorial Day, L. C. Bateman, of Washnoton. Me., will deliver the oration before Beliast

Col. N. P. Hallowell will deliver the Memorial day address before Post 66, Medford, Mass. When Gen, Crook returned from Salt Lake to Omaha he appeared in excellent health, and smilingly received the congratiations of all those who met him, over his promotion to Major-General. ie informed inquirers that he would take his Aids,

Lieuts. Kennon and Greene, wherever he might go. MUSTERED OUT.

HERRISON.-Robert Herbison died at his resilence in Pierre, Dak., March 9, in the 67th year of its age. He entered the United States service as a private in Co. H, 2d N. Y. H. A., Jan. 4, 1884; was discharged from the service Aug. 23, 1865, for ability; was mustered into Sully Post Jan. 1883, and when he died was Post Chaplain. He was buried with military honors by the members of BLACK .- James Black died at Windfall, Ind.,

March 10. Comrade Black was a member of Co. K., 8th Ind., and Senior Vice Commander of Post No. SHALTY.-George Shalty died at Windfall, Ind. March 10. He was a member of Co. I, lith Ind. Cav., and Senior Vice Commander of Geo. Miller KINGSCOTT.-John W. Kingscott, Co. H, 2d Mich, auspices of Gen. Logan Post, No. 463. STEVENS.-Martin E. Stevens, Co. C. 22d Wis.

and First Lieutenant, Co. G, 1st Wis. H. A., was killed by a runaway team near Albion, Neb., March 3. Comrade Stevens was about 46 years of age, and was the first Commander of Kit Carson Post, No. 42. Vicker.-Volson Vicket, 27th Mich., died at

Stockbridge, Mich., March 3, aged 73 years. He was a charter member of G. H. Ewing Post, No. 203, and was laid to rest by his comrade: PHINNEY,-Died at Albia, Iowa, March 9, Wm. Phinney, Captain, Co. D. 22d Iowa, aged 55 years. Koostz.-Died at Albia, Iowa, March 10, Alph Koontz, Co. I, 19th Ohio, aged 48 years. LAMBERT.—Died at Albia, Iowa, March 13, W. S.